7/10/84 S7155-2 A

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES PUBLICATION AVAILABLE See page 3

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

MAY, 1984

SOUTH CAROLINA RECORDS EMPLOYMENT GAINS IN MAY

PRIVATE SECTOR GENERATES NEW EMPLOYMENT

The number of persons working in South Carolina's nonfarm jobs rose 7,700 to 1,234,600 in May. The private sector continued to supply the impetus for the advance. This month's job count was 47,100 greater than the level recorded twelve months earlier.

SEASONAL ADVANCES SPUR EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Private sector employment added 8,000 positions over the month, causing a 43,800 increase above the May, 1983 level of 951,300. Approximately 39% of this growth was centered in trade, where the employment level was the highest ever recorded. Trade employment at 248,400 was 10,600 above year-ago. Employment in the retail sector, also a record breaker in May, rose 2,700 to 197,400. This increase was attributed to gains in all retail industry groups with employment advances ranging from 100 to 1,400. The eating and drinking industry accounted for 50% of the rise in retail trade employment. Food store employment which rose 600 over the month reached 36,000, a 1,300 increase above May, 1983. Elsewhere in trade, upturns of 200 in both the durable and nondurable areas of wholesale trade caused wholesale employment to rise 400 to 51,000.

Pushed upward by seasonal hiring in tourist-related industries, services added 2,000 positions to the job count. Some 1,000 employees were hired in hotels and other lodging places, as vacationers began the tourist season in earnest.

There were 1,000 jobs added to the manufacturing sector in May. Some 80% of these positions were found in the hard-good sector. Durable-good employment rose 800 to 120,700, a level 10,100 above a year earlier. Reflecting growth in electronic components and accessories, electrical and electronic equipment experienced a net jump of 300 positions which made this industry employment total reach an all-time high of 23,900. Gaining from growth in all industry groups except textile mill products, and apparel and other textile products, nondurable-good employment

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	6
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	7
3	Summary of Overtime Hours of Manufacturing Workers	8
4	Manhour Index Summary	9
5	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	11,12
6	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	13,14
7	Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Industry	15,16
8	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	17
9	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston, Rock Hill, Anderson, and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	18
10	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	19
11	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	20
12	Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries in South Carolina's Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas	21
13	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	22
14	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	23

climbed 200 to 252,200. This level was 3,600 greater than the 248,600 level reported in May, 1983. Paper and allied products; and printing and publishing led the employment pickup with gains of 200 each over the month. The drop in textiles, caused by temporary layoffs, pushed employment in that industry to its lowest level in ten months.

Two industries showing strength were finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. The 200-job expansion in finance, insurance, and real estate was caused by upturns in the banking and real estate sectors. Gains in transportation and public utilities were concentrated in trucking and warehousing, paced by pickups of 200 each in water transportation; and electric, gas, and sanitary services.

As contracts neared completion, construction employment rose only a moderate 500 in May. This increase was scattered throughout all industry groups with the exception of general building contractors. The largest advance of 500 was centered in heavy construction contractors, followed by a 100 upturn in special trade contractors.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT MOVES DOWNWARD

Spurred by a significant downturn in state jobs, public sector employment was lowered 300 in May to 239,600. State government saw a 1,000 drop over the month; however, most of this decline was offset by increases in both the federal and local sectors of 100 and 600, respectively.

POSITIVE EMPLOYMENT MOVEMENT EXPECTED IN JUNE

During June, sizeable gains in the private sector should continue to boost the nonfarm employment level. Those industries which are expected to record notable seasonal growth are trade and services. Moderate employment additions are expected to occur in finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation and public utilities; and construction. Government is forecast to be the only industry division to report an employment downturn in June. Most of the decline should occur in the state and local sectors as school closings affect the employment level.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, adding 6,700, rose to 563,500 during May. Seasonal advancements in the private sector offset the educational-related losses experienced in the public sector.

Influenced by May's warmer weather, retail trade and services expanded 1,500 and 500, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate increased 400, due primarily to the upswing in banking. Manufacturing female employment at 153,700 reached its highest level since January of 1982. Growth was experienced in both the durable and nondurable sectors. Nondurable goods, spurred by an addition in chemicals and allied products, picked up 200 women during May. Advancements in fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment pushed the durable-good sector monthly total to 38,700. Transportation and public utilities reported a small gain of 100. On the negative side, construction provided the sole loss of 100.

The number of women employed in the public sector declined 200 in May. Seasonal decreases in state education offset the increase in local government. Federal government remained constant.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 24,500. All major divisions reported expansion over the year. Manufacturing showed the largest gain, while transportation and public utilities displayed the smallest.

ANNUAL PUBLICATION AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

The just-released "Employment and Wages in South Carolina - 1983" is available upon request. This annual publication lists average monthly employment, average weekly wages, total annual payroll, and the number of employing units by industry divisions and groups. Geographic coverage includes state-wide, metropolitan statistical areas, and counties. All data are based upon employment covered under South Carolina Employment Security Law. For your copy of this publication, contact Beth Mays or Lynn Rollins at 803-758-8983 in the Labor Market Information Division.

NATION'S GROWTH RATE SLOWS

Industrial production rose 0.4% in May and seemed to confirm a slower economic growth rate. In addition, the nation's factories operated at 81.9% of capacity, which represented a minor increase over April.

Production of business equipment jumped 0.9% over the month and provided the major impetus to the expansion of the economy. Output of consumer goods eased in May, remaining unchanged from the month before. The manufacture of durable goods showed 0.5% growth while nondurables were produced at a 0.2% greater rate than in April.

Unemployment fell to 7.5% of the work force in May after stablizing at 7.8% in March and April. The decline was more a reflection of the economy's previous strength than of its strength in May. While employment rose sharply during the month, the number of hours worked decreased, and average earnings were down.

The spring shopping binge at retail stores slowed sharply in May, with sales edging up 0.2%. Sales of home furnishings and building materials softened during the month, which might have been expected in light of recent hints of weakness in construction and buying of new houses. Retail sales are expected to continue rising in coming months, although not at rapid rates.

Durable-good sales expanded 0.2% in May, largely the result of strong sales of new autos. A similar 0.2% gain was reported by nondurables, with only drug and grocery stores showing opposite results.

New home construction plunged 10.5% in May as rising mortgage rates took their toll. Reduced activity had been anticipated because fixed-rate home loan rates had risen to over 14% during the past two months, a level at which many prospective home buyers were unable to qualify for loans. The building drop in May was accompanied by a 1.3% decrease in applications for building permits.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area stood at 160,800 in May, up 1,500 from the previous month. The largest employment gain occurred in the trade sector, which helped boost the private sector job count to 113,200. There were 700 employees added to the trade employment payrolls in May. Approximately 71% of this increase was centered in the retail sector, where the employment level reached 30,700, 1,700 above the year-ago level. Wholesale trade saw a 200 increase in jobs over the month. The rise in the number of workers in the service industry resulted from seasonal advances throughout the sector. Service employment rose 500 to 28,300. Manufacturing's employment growth of 300 was attributed to a greater demand for products in the durable-and nondurable-good sectors. Employment gains of 200 each were reported in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Both industries experienced seasonal upturns due to tourist-related activities. Employment in the construction industry was unchanged at 10,600 from April to May. Public sector employment dropped 400 to 47,600 as school employees felt the effects of school closings. The downturn in state jobs accounted for 75% of the decline in the public sector while the local sector moved down 100 to 16,100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia area private sector employment gains pushed nonfarm employment up 500 to 194,200. This figure was 7,700 above the comparable level posted twelve months earlier. Private sector employment recorded a 600 upturn to reach 137,500. Leading all industries in employment growth in May was the trade industry. The trade employment level reached 41,200, with the entire 400 advance occurring in the retail sector. Responding to seasonal advances in the real estate industry group, finance, insurance, and real estate employment rose 200 to 15,300. New business openings in lodging establishments caused a moderate gain in jobs in the service industry. Remaining constant from April to May were the employment levels in manufacturing (26,700); and transportation and public utilities (8,600). Construction was the only private industry division to register an employment drop over the month as a result of contract completions. Public sector employment moved down slightly to 56,700. The drop was concentrated in the federal sector, where 100 workers were taken off of payrolls. The remaining industry groups in the public sector reported no change in employment levels in May.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Unlike the other metropolitan areas, Greenville-Spartanburg noted nonfarm employment growth in both the public and private sectors. The number of nonfarm jobs rose 500 over the month and 3,400 above the comparable year-ago figure of 262,100. The strongest advance in May occurred in the public sector, which gained 300 jobs. Within the sector, local government witnessed a sizeable number of job additions, while positions in the state and federal areas were unchanged from April to May. The private sector contributed an additional 200 jobs to the nonfarm increase. Construction recorded a 300 job addition as contractors in heavy construction and special trade realized upturns of 100 and 200, respectively. There were 200 new jobs each in transportation and public utilities; and wholesale and retail trade. All of the increase in trade was seasonal with upturns posted in the wholesale sector, while retailers held employment constant at 40,900. Employment in transportation and public utilities accelerated to 9,600, reflecting gains found in trucking and electrical services. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment rose 100 to 10,600 during May. On the negative side, manufacturing and services experienced employment losses in May. The manufacturing employment level was down 400, reflecting a substantial drop in the soft-good sector. Durable-good employment remained stable at 29,400 over the month. Service employment fell 200 to 38,900, but was 200 higher than in the same period twelve months earlier.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO FOUR-YEAR LOW

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 7.1% in May, the lowest figure in four years. This represents 107,700 jobless individuals, a drop of 2,100 from the April level. The decline in unemployment is attributed mainly to seasonal gains, particularly in trade and services. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.5% in May.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,511,700	1,508,600	1,484,100	1,500,500	1,508,600	1,472,900
Total Employment	1,404,000	1,398,800	1,326,900	1,392,000	1,393,500	1,314,900
Total Unemployment	107,700	109,800	157,200	108,500	115,100	158,000
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.3	10.6	7.2	7.6	10.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	186,460	184,980	178,890	209,890	209,090	199,370
Total Employment	175,390	174,070	162,990	199,580	198,970	185,340
Total Unemployment	11,070	10,910	15,900	10,310	10,120	14,030
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.9	8.9	4.9	4.8	7.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	293,590	294,010	290,460
Total Employment	275,030	275,550	262,520
Total Unemployment	18,560	18,460	27,940
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.3	9.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Ramada Hotel	Columbia	Unknown	This new hotel will b located in the north- east section of Colu Construction will be in August and schedul completion is March, 1985.

HOURLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS STABLE

Earnings on an hourly basis of workers in South Carolina's factories were unchanged between April and May. The $7.22 average was produced by opposing trends between the two major areas - durables and nondurables. In the former category, earnings rose $.04 to $7.29 while the latter witnessed a $.02 an hour drop to $7.19. Within durable goods, generally all industry groups participated in the upturn. The largest jumps occurred in machinery, except electrical, and stone, clay, and glass products. Bucking the trend in nonelectrical machinery, employees in special industry machinery saw hourly wages slide as overtime was cut substantially. On the nondurable side of the picture, only paper and allied products, and apparel and other textile products were able to post advances in average hourly earnings. Printing and publishing was the biggest loser, down $.07. In textile mill products, varying developments among the components caused a reduction in hourly earnings to $6.74.

Corresponding to the turndown in weekly hours worked, average weekly earnings in manufacturing in South Carolina fell to $294.58 from April's $297.46. Neither durable goods nor nondurable goods managed to avoid the slide in weekly wages. There were mixed trends within both categories but the negative movements outweighed the positive.

On the national level, average hourly earnings declined $.03 to $8.28 while the comparable weekly figure decreased to $337.00.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
May, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.22	$ 7.22	$ 6.99	$ 8.78	$ 8.69	$ 8.28
Average Weekly Earnings	$294.58	$297.46	$280.30	$365.25	$368.46	$339.48
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.46	$ 97.82	$ 94.60	$119.60	$121.16	$114.57

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.12	$ 7.11	$ 6.79	$ 7.06	$ 7.05	$ 6.70
Average Weekly Earnings	$286.22	$291.51	$265.49	$285.93	$286.23	$268.00
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.72	$ 95.86	$ 89.37	$ 93.62	$ 94.12	$ 90.45

OVERTIME UP IN STATE'S PLANTS IN MAY

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked 0.2 more overtime hours in May. Mo of the overtime required was centered in the soft-good sector. Within the sector, the largest overtime increase was posted in floor covering mills. Overtime hours worked in the hard-good industry climbed 0.1 hour over the month.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
May, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.7	3.5	2.8
Durable Goods	3.4	3.3	2.7
Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.5	2.9

1983 TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST DECLINES

Based upon a recent report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor an estimated 518,600 workers were employed in textile mills in the Southeast in 1983. This figure represented an over-the-year loss of 2,600, producing the seventh consecutive annual de crease in textile employment in the region. The eight states in the region include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Despite the continuing slide in textile jobs, the Southeast remained the leader nationally in textile employment. Seven of every ten workers in textiles were employed in the Southeast in 1983. Leading the way was North Carolina with 223,600 employees. This count was the highest for any state in the country, and accounted for 30.1% of the industry's work force nationally. Ranking second and third in the United States were South Carolina and Georgia with 113,600 and 103,100 textile jobs, respectively.

Between 1982 and 1983, textile employment drops were noted in four of the eight states in the region. The largest single reduction occurred in South Carolina where 3,900 jobs were lost. Meanwhile, minor downturns were recorded in Florida, Kentucky, and Mississippi. The only net gain of any significance was posted in Georgia as employment rose 900.

MORE EXCELLENT WEATHER DURING MAY

All farm activities continued to accelerate as excellent weather conditions allowed farmers favorable conditions for field work. In most of South Carolina, soybean planting was in full swing. The cotton crop has improved and is looking better now that warmer weather has set in. Corn planting is completed in most of the state, but some corn planted late is off to a slow start causing its color to turn, due to spotty, dry weather conditions. The overall soil moi ture averaged adequate. The condition of South Carolina's fruits and vegetables is that the peach crop is good, watermelons are fair, and tomatoes and other vegetables report good to excellent conditions.

MANHOUR INDEX FALTERS

The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 0.9 point to 106.9 during May. The downturn was caused by a 0.4 hour loss in average weekly hours. The May index was 7.0 points greater than the year-ago figure of 99.9.

TABLE 4

MANHOUR INDEX
May, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Manhour Index	106.9	107.8	99.9
Durable Good Manhour Index	138.9	139.6	120.7
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	96.6	97.3	93.0
Textile Manhour Index	72.4	72.9	68.8
Apparel Manhour Index	104.2	107.8	98.8

STATE'S FACTORY WORKWEEK SLIPS

South Carolina's average workweek slipped 0.4 hour in May to 40.8 hours. Even though many industry groups continued to make use of overtime, the general direction of the workweek was down.

In the durable-good sector, average weekly hours were off 0.4 hour from April's 42.2. Slowdowns in machinery, except electrical, and electrical and electronic equipment spearheaded the decline because of their larger work forces.

May's workweek in nondurables also dropped slightly as reduced demand for textiles and apparel curtailed overtime hours. One significant paradox was noted as floor covering mills rose almost 4.0 hours over the month to 42.8. Increased demand in construction and the auto industry provided the buoyancy for this industry group.

The national workweek average in manufacturing fell 0.5 hour from April to 40.7 hours in May.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAPID RESPONSE TEAM

To help avoid or divert the trauma of plant closings, South Carolina has formed the Rapid Response Team. The team's mission is to 1) identify problems and issues related to plant closings and 2) develop an effective, coordinated response by state and local agencies. The goal is to avoid plant closings if possible or convert the work force and facilities if the plant does close.

The Rapid Response Team is composed of several state agencies with roles in economic development. It is headed by the State Development Board. Other members include the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (TEC), Employment Security Commission, Governor's Office of Employment and Training, and Jobs/Economic Development Authority (JEDA).

The team goes into action when notified of a possible or actual plant closing. The Rapid Response Team evaluates a variety of information to determine whether aversion or conversion assistance is appropriate. After that determination, other team agencies mobilize their resources to provide the necessary assistance to workers and the employer in a coordinated manner.

For more information about the Rapid Response Team contact the South Carolina State Development Board, P. O. Box 927, Columbia, S. C., 29202, (803) 758-2880.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Tool Designer	99	Mechanical Designer	99	14	X		$10,400	X		Spartanburg
Medical Lab Technician	17	None	N/A	15	X		$12,000	X		Union
Draftsman, Pipe	36	Pipe Foreman	03	12	X		$24,000	X		Seneca
Manager, Personnel	99	Office Manager	06	14	X		$35,000	X		Liberty
Computer Operator	80	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Interior Designer	55	None	N/A	16	X		$12,500		X	Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	99	Production Engineer	96	18	X		$45,000	X		Georgetown
Registered Nurse	99	None	N/A	15	X		$16,640	X		Chester
Electrician	99	None	N/A	12	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Manager, Restaurant	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Welder, Arc	36	None	N/A	10	X		$12,480		X	Kingstree
Electrical Technician	99	None	N/A	18	X		$15,000	X		Lancaster
Copywriter	12	None	N/A	16	X		$10,500	X		Florence

* There are currently more than 100,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1234.7	1227.0	1187.6	+ 7.6	+ 47.0
Total Private	995.0	987.1	951.3	+ 7.9	+ 43.7
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	73.6	73.1	68.6	+ 0.5	+ 5.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.5	12.0	11.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Highway and Street Construction	4.5	4.2	4.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.0	7.8	7.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Special Trade Contractors	31.6	31.5	31.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical Work	6.0	6.2	6.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	372.9	371.9	359.2	+ 1.0	+ 13.7
Durable Goods	120.7	119.9	110.6	+ 0.8	+ 10.1
Nondurable Goods	252.2	252.0	248.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.1	55.4	54.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.6
Trucking and Warehousing	14.6	14.3	13.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	3.3	3.1	3.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	13.7	13.7	14.0	0.0	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.7	9.7	10.2	0.0	- 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.4	17.2	16.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Electric Services	11.9	11.7	11.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	248.4	245.3	237.8	+ 3.1	+ 10.6
Wholesale Trade	51.0	50.6	49.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	28.7	28.5	26.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.6	13.5	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.3	22.1	22.3	+ 0.2	0.0
Groceries and Related Products	6.8	6.7	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Retail Trade	197.4	194.7	188.8	+ 2.7	+ 8.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.6	8.5	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.8	4.7	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	26.5	26.2	24.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Department Stores	19.5	19.3	17.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Food Stores	36.0	35.4	34.7	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Grocery Stores	34.1	33.6	33.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.1	52.4	50.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.3
Banking	15.5	15.1	14.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.4	15.0	14.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.2	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.6	8.3	7.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.3	10.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	189.3	187.3	178.7	+ 2.0	+ 10.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.2	19.2	17.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.4
Health Services	42.7	42.6	40.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Hospitals	16.3	16.2	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Educational Services	17.3	17.3	16.5	0.0	+ 0.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.9	9.0	8.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Total Government	239.6	239.9	236.3	- 0.3	+ 3.3
Total Federal Government	37.3	37.2	37.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	73.1	74.1	71.4	- 1.0	+ 1.7
State Education	28.4	29.7	28.2	- 1.3	+ 0.2
Other State Government	44.7	44.4	43.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	129.2	128.6	127.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Local Education	75.7	75.5	75.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Other Local Government	53.5	53.1	52.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Manufacturing	372.9	371.9	359.2	+ 1.0	+ 13.7
Durable Goods	120.7	119.9	110.6	+ 0.8	+ 10.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.2	14.1	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.6	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Furniture	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.2	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.7	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.2	6.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	14.9	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.2	2.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.7	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.9	29.7	26.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.1	6.0	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.9	23.6	20.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	3.0	2.9	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.5	10.3	7.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.2	6.1	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.5	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	252.2	252.0	248.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.7	14.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Meat Products	4.0	4.1	4.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Beverages	2.6	2.5	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Textile Mill Products	113.2	113.6	112.7	- 0.4	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	33.6	33.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.4	32.4	32.7	0.0	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.8	16.3	- 0.3	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.8	8.1	- 0.4	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.4	7.3	7.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	10.1	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.4	8.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.6	47.7	46.2	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	9.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.1	8.1	7.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.5	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	7.4	7.5	7.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.6	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.1	8.9	8.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.6	32.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.1	17.0	17.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	18.8	18.7	18.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.4	8.3	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1224.6	1219.1	1177.8	+ 5.5	+ 46.8
Total Private	990.5	987.0	946.9	+ 3.5	+ 43.6
Construction	73.0	73.8	68.0	- 0.8	+ 5.0
Manufacturing	374.4	373.7	360.7	+ 0.7	+ 13.7
Durable Goods	120.8	120.2	110.7	+ 0.6	+ 10.1
Lumber and Wood Products	14.1	14.3	13.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.2	10.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Primary Metal Industries	6.2	6.2	6.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.0	13.7	0.0	+ 1.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.0	30.0	27.0	0.0	+ 3.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.0	23.8	20.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.8
Nondurable Goods	253.6	253.5	250.0	+ 0.1	+ 3.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	15.0	14.3	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	114.2	114.1	113.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.1	33.8	33.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.5	33.0	33.8	+ 0.5	- 0.3
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.6	16.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	10.1	10.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.8	48.1	46.4	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.6	9.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.6	16.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.6	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	9.0	8.9	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.5	32.8	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.0	16.8	17.8	+ 0.2	- 0.8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From: April 1984	Net Change From: May 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.8	55.6	54.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Trucking and Warehousing	14.6	14.2	13.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Communication	13.6	13.8	13.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.4	17.4	16.2	0.0	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	246.4	245.5	235.9	+ 0.9	+ 10.5
Wholesale Trade	51.1	51.0	49.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Retail Trade	195.3	194.5	186.8	+ 0.8	+ 8.5
General Merchandise Stores	27.1	26.9	25.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Food Stores	36.0	35.7	34.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.8	52.5	50.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.3	10.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Services	186.4	184.2	175.9	+ 2.2	+ 10.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.3	18.1	16.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Educational Services	16.4	15.8	15.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Total Government	234.1	232.1	230.9	+ 2.0	+ 3.2
Total Federal Government	37.1	37.2	36.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Total State Government	72.6	71.5	70.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.7
Total Local Government	124.4	123.4	123.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983 *
Total Nonagricultural Employment	265.5	265.0	262.1	194.2	193.7	186.5
Construction	16.0	15.7	16.0	12.9	13.0	10.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.8	7.6	8.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.4	99.8	97.2	26.7	26.7	25.3
Durable Goods	29.4	29.4	28.5	12.7	12.7	11.9
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.6	4.6	4.8	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.0	12.0	11.8	3.1	3.1	2.9
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.3	5.3	5.1	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.1	6.0	6.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	70.0	70.4	68.7	14.0	14.0	13.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.6	35.2	33.3	2.1	2.2	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	11.9	10.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.2	11.3	10.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.6	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.4	10.3	10.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.1	6.0	6.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.1	1.0	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.7	8.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.5	4.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.7	7.6	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.6	9.4	9.5	8.6	8.6	9.5
Transportation	1.1	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.2	4.1	4.0	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	54.9	54.7	54.2	41.2	40.8	38.9
Wholesale Trade	14.0	13.8	13.8	11.2	11.2	11.1
Retail Trade	40.9	40.9	40.4	30.0	29.6	27.8
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	5.9	4.3	4.2	3.8
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.6	10.5	10.6	15.3	15.1	14.6
Banking	-	-	-	5.8	5.8	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.1	4.1	3.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	38.9	39.1	38.7	32.5	32.4	31.3
Business Services	-	-	-	7.8	7.8	7.0
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.3	3.1
Total Government	35.9	35.6	35.7	56.7	56.8	55.7
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.7	7.5	7.6	7.9
Total State Government	9.0	9.0	9.3	30.7	30.7	30.0
Total Local Government	25.1	24.8	24.7	18.5	18.5	17.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	CHARLESTON May 1984	CHARLESTON April 1984	CHARLESTON May 1983	ROCK HILL May 1984	ROCK HILL April 1984	ROCK HILL May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	160.8	159.3	154.5	39.6	39.6	39.1
Construction	10.6	10.6	9.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing	19.7	19.4	18.6	12.5	12.6	12.5
Durable Goods	10.2	10.0	9.4	1.9	1.9	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.4	9.2	10.6	10.7	10.7
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.1	5.2	5.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.8	8.6	8.7	6.0	5.9	5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	37.9	37.2	35.8	6.3	6.3	6.2
Wholesale Trade	7.2	7.0	6.8	-	-	-
Retail Trade	30.7	30.2	29.0	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.8	7.6	7.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Services	28.3	27.8	27.8	6.5	6.5	6.3
Total Government	47.6	48.0	46.3	5.4	5.4	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.4	19.4	18.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.1	12.4	12.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.1	16.2	15.5	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON May 1984	ANDERSON April 1984	ANDERSON May 1983	FLORENCE May 1984	FLORENCE April 1984	FLORENCE May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.8	47.7	46.6	43.7	43.6	42.5
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	21.7	21.6	21.3	13.5	13.4	12.8
Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.5
Nondurable Goods	17.1	17.1	17.1	8.7	8.7	8.3
Textile Mill Products	9.8	9.8	9.9	3.1	3.1	2.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.2	9.2	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	5.3	5.3	5.0	6.6	6.6	6.4
Total Government	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.9	7.9	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1984

Industry	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	Net Change From April 1984	Net Change From May 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	563.5	556.8	539.0	+ 6.7	+ 24.5
Total Private	430.5	423.6	407.7	+ 6.9	+ 22.8
Construction	5.7	5.8	5.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	153.7	153.3	148.1	+ 0.4	+ 5.6
Durable Goods	38.7	38.5	34.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.5	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.1	7.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.5	13.3	11.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	115.0	114.8	113.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	48.5	48.5	48.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	14.1	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.6	14.6	14.7	0.0	- 0.1
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.7	40.7	39.6	0.0	+ 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	8.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	14.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.7	7.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.2	12.1	12.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	115.9	114.3	110.4	+ 1.6	+ 5.5
Wholesale Trade	12.7	12.6	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.2	7.2	6.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.4	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	103.2	101.7	98.3	+ 1.5	+ 4.9
General Merchandise Stores	19.3	19.2	17.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Food Stores	16.5	16.1	15.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.6	32.2	31.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Banking	11.5	11.2	11.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	6.1	0.0	- 0.4
Services	106.3	105.8	100.8	+ 0.5	+ 5.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.5	12.0	11.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Health Services	35.2	35.1	33.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Hospitals	13.4	13.3	12.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Educational Services	10.0	10.0	9.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Total Government	133.0	133.2	131.3	- 0.2	+ 1.7
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	39.4	39.9	38.4	- 0.5	+ 1.0
State Education	13.9	14.6	13.8	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Other State Government	25.5	25.3	24.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Total Local Government	82.2	81.9	81.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Local Education	56.0	55.9	55.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Other Local Government	26.2	26.0	25.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
MANUFACTURING	288.5	288.2	279.4	294.58	297.46	280.30	40.8	41.2	40.1	7.22	7.22	6.99
DURABLE GOODS	90.1	89.7	83.0	304.72	305.95	286.64	41.8	42.3	40.6	7.29	7.25	7.06
Lumber and Wood Products	10.6	10.6	10.4	298.48	291.44	265.87	45.5	44.7	43.8	6.56	6.52	6.07
Furniture and Fixtures	4.5	4.4	4.3	244.80	246.85	228.13	40.0	40.6	39.4	6.12	6.08	5.79
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.5	7.8	386.35	372.52	364.37	45.4	44.4	43.9	8.51	8.39	8.30
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	11.8	10.9	296.61	289.38	270.24	41.6	40.7	39.8	7.13	7.11	6.79
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.4	20.4	18.5	332.73	333.56	296.91	41.8	42.6	39.8	7.96	7.83	7.46
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.7	283.77	294.17	277.06	39.9	40.3	39.3	7.13	7.21	7.05
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.8	17.6	15.0	248.98	255.84	240.09	39.9	41.0	38.6	6.24	6.24	6.22
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	277.47	268.64	248.29	37.7	36.6	39.6	7.36	7.34	6.27
NONDURABLE GOODS	198.4	198.5	196.4	290.48	293.45	276.51	40.4	40.7	39.9	7.19	7.21	6.93
Food and Kindred Products	9.4	9.4	9.2	254.61	247.65	231.43	41.0	40.4	38.7	6.21	6.13	5.98
Textile Mill Products	98.2	98.4	97.7	274.99	277.57	256.96	40.8	41.0	39.9	6.74	6.77	6.44
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.4	30.2	29.9	291.33	290.91	269.53	42.1	42.1	40.9	6.92	6.91	6.59
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.5	28.5	28.8	279.70	283.81	252.70	39.9	40.2	38.0	7.01	7.06	6.65
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.8	7.4	232.83	236.77	223.08	39.0	39.7	39.0	5.97	6.04	5.72
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.6	12.9	13.2	283.20	294.94	268.26	40.4	41.6	40.4	7.01	7.09	6.64
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.8	285.90	257.67	267.70	42.8	39.1	42.9	6.68	6.59	6.24
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.5	8.6	233.61	238.20	245.82	39.0	39.7	42.9	5.99	6.00	5.73
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	39.4	38.3	182.04	189.09	179.04	37.0	39.3	37.3	4.92	4.95	4.80
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	8.9	178.88	181.16	168.90	37.5	37.9	36.4	4.77	4.78	4.64
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.6	13.5	162.95	167.40	158.41	36.7	37.2	36.5	4.44	4.50	4.34
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.1	10.1	488.13	473.12	435.69	43.7	42.7	42.3	11.17	11.08	10.30
Printing and Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.7	285.87	284.16	288.46	39.0	38.4	39.3	7.33	7.40	7.34
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.1	21.1	21.4	427.63	438.48	424.30	41.0	42.0	42.6	10.43	10.44	9.96

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
May, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
All Manufacturing	14.1	14.3	14.7	365.75	368.46	339.48	41.6	42.4	41.0	8.79	8.69	8.28
Durable Goods	7.6	7.8	8.1	364.23	370.96	332.80	42.5	43.9	41.6	8.57	8.45	8.00
Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.5	6.6	366.62	365.89	349.06	40.6	40.7	40.4	9.03	8.99	8.64

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
All Manufacturing	19.3	19.3	18.3	286.72	291.51	265.44	40.2	41.0	39.1	7.13	7.11	6.79
Durable Goods	8.0	8.0	8.5	281.80	277.20	255.18	40.2	40.0	38.2	7.01	6.93	6.68
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	274.31	259.01	268.80	39.3	38.6	40.3	6.98	6.71	6.65
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	332.04	299.15	267.34	41.5	38.7	39.2	7.76	7.73	6.82
Nondurable Goods	10.3	10.3	9.8	290.24	303.78	274.91	40.2	41.9	39.9	7.22	7.25	6.89
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	260.83	258.59	232.01	39.4	39.6	37.3	6.62	6.53	6.22
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	162.94	185.50	161.65	35.5	39.3	36.8	4.59	4.72	4.39

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
All Manufacturing	75.0	75.1	73.4	285.93	286.23	268.00	40.5	40.6	40.0	7.06	7.05	6.70
Durable Goods	21.3	21.3	20.8	293.76	293.97	271.86	40.8	41.0	39.4	7.20	7.17	6.90
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.1	312.03	312.00	303.20	39.8	40.0	40.0	7.84	7.80	7.58
Nondurable Goods	53.7	53.8	52.6	280.30	283.20	266.79	40.1	40.4	40.3	6.99	7.01	6.62
Textile Mill Products	30.5	30.5	29.0	283.18	285.80	263.09	41.1	41.3	40.6	6.89	6.92	6.48
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.7	10.7	9.5	284.31	282.40	258.89	40.5	40.4	40.2	7.02	6.99	6.44
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.3	9.5	290.39	294.99	269.34	40.9	41.2	40.2	7.10	7.16	6.70
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.3	1.4	251.46	258.68	236.25	38.1	38.9	37.8	6.60	6.65	6.25
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	3.0	3.1	263.08	271.32	268.80	41.3	42.0	42.0	6.37	6.46	6.40
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.4	8.3	173.01	177.55	172.75	36.5	37.3	37.8	4.74	4.76	4.57
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.1	2.0	149.40	149.16	161.77	33.8	33.9	36.6	4.42	4.40	4.42
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.8	363.12	358.80	342.34	41.5	41.1	41.8	8.75	8.73	8.19

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
May, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	MAY. 1984	APR. 1984	MAY. 1983	MAY. 1984	APR. 1984	MAY. 1983	MAY. 1984	APR. 1984	MAY. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,580	6,580	6,570	3,730	3,740	3,690	2,850	2,840	2,880
AIKEN---------	37,600	37,500	37,100	18,300	18,200	18,100	19,300	19,300	19,000
ALLENDALE-----	2,830	2,820	2,780	1,160	1,140	1,050	1,670	1,680	1,730
ANDERSON------	47,840	47,730	46,640	21,670	21,630	21,310	26,170	26,100	25,330
BAMBERG-------	4,480	4,480	4,560	1,760	1,760	1,760	2,720	2,720	2,900
BARNWELL------	7,250	7,160	6,850	3,380	3,320	2,910	3,870	3,840	3,940
BEAUFORT------	23,600	23,540	23,620	830	840	970	22,770	22,700	22,650
BERKELEY------	20,400	20,400	19,200	5,500	5,600	5,900	14,900	14,800	13,300
CALHOUN-------	3,760	3,760	3,800	2,150	2,140	2,170	1,610	1,620	1,630
CHARLESTON----	128,000	126,600	123,000	10,900	10,600	9,600	117,100	116,000	113,400
CHEROKEE------	15,210	15,180	14,610	7,760	7,780	7,290	7,450	7,400	7,320
CHESTER-------	11,730	11,710	11,680	6,330	6,280	6,470	5,400	5,430	5,210
CHESTERFIELD--	11,890	11,860	11,420	6,690	6,670	6,210	5,200	5,190	5,210
CLARENDON-----	6,410	6,400	6,240	1,870	1,870	1,720	4,540	4,530	4,520
COLLETON------	8,710	8,700	8,420	2,580	2,580	2,380	6,130	6,120	6,040
DARLINGTON----	19,570	19,600	19,370	8,330	8,370	8,120	11,240	11,230	11,250
DILLON--------	8,830	8,830	8,560	3,680	3,690	3,470	5,150	5,140	5,090
DORCHESTER----	12,400	12,300	12,300	3,300	3,200	3,100	9,100	9,100	9,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,220	4,240	4,210	2,070	2,080	2,040	2,150	2,160	2,170
FAIRFIELD-----	6,090	6,110	6,090	2,350	2,360	2,230	3,740	3,750	3,860
FLORENCE------	43,670	43,550	42,460	13,460	13,380	12,760	30,210	30,170	29,700
GEORGETOWN----	16,500	16,310	16,930	4,110	4,110	4,040	12,390	12,210	12,890
GREENVILLE----	148,800	148,100	146,600	49,400	49,500	48,200	99,400	98,600	98,400
GREENWOOD-----	27,000	27,060	26,580	12,930	12,920	12,560	14,070	14,140	14,020
HAMPTON-------	5,090	5,090	4,890	1,910	1,910	1,730	3,180	3,180	3,160
HORRY---------	50,390	48,720	46,900	7,530	7,420	6,310	42,860	41,300	40,590
JASPER--------	3,190	3,190	3,110	190	190	180	3,000	3,000	2,930
KERSHAW-------	14,500	14,500	14,210	7,300	7,300	7,220	7,200	7,200	6,990
LANCASTER-----	17,690	17,620	17,950	9,820	9,760	9,990	7,870	7,860	7,960
LAURENS-------	17,290	17,320	17,120	8,080	8,080	8,040	9,210	9,240	9,080
LEE-----------	2,940	2,940	2,990	990	990	980	1,950	1,950	2,010
LEXINGTON-----	42,500	42,500	41,800	13,000	13,100	12,600	29,500	29,400	29,200
McCORMICK-----	1,970	1,940	2,000	810	800	910	1,160	1,140	1,090
MARION--------	10,840	10,750	10,450	4,810	4,730	4,530	6,030	6,020	5,920
MARLBORO------	8,840	8,800	8,710	4,460	4,430	4,280	4,380	4,370	4,430
NEWBERRY------	10,600	10,630	10,330	5,020	5,040	4,940	5,580	5,590	5,390
OCONEE--------	18,290	18,230	17,840	8,800	8,770	8,510	9,490	9,460	9,330
ORANGEBURG----	25,330	25,310	24,830	8,910	8,880	8,400	16,390	16,430	16,430
PICKENS-------	28,300	28,300	28,400	11,900	11,900	11,400	16,400	16,400	17,000
RICHLAND------	151,700	151,200	144,700	13,700	13,600	12,700	138,000	137,600	132,000
SALUDA--------	3,060	3,010	2,960	1,200	1,180	1,120	1,860	1,830	1,840
SPARTANBURG---	88,400	88,600	89,600	38,100	38,400	39,800	50,300	50,200	49,800
SUMTER--------	27,920	27,930	27,860	8,620	8,640	8,680	19,300	19,290	19,180
UNION---------	9,630	9,550	9,540	5,480	5,410	5,370	4,150	4,140	4,170
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,350	8,350	8,480	2,780	2,790	2,980	5,570	5,560	5,500
YORK----------	39,550	39,590	39,070	12,510	12,600	12,540	27,040	26,990	26,530

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
May, 1984

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY. 1984	APR. 1984	MAY. 1983	MAY. 1984	APR. 1984	MAY. 1983	MAY. 1984	APR. 1984	MAY. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,980	9,980	9,820	1,020	1,000	1,180	10.2	10.0	12.0
AIKEN---------	45,640	45,700	45,930	3,770	3,890	5,700	8.3	8.5	12.4
ALLENDALE-----	4,150	4,030	4,220	620	520	860	14.9	12.9	20.4
ANDERSON------	64,580	64,330	62,570	5,370	5,640	6,750	8.3	8.7	10.8
BAMBERG-------	7,380	7,420	7,480	740	780	800	10.0	10.5	10.7
BARNWELL------	10,330	10,270	9,880	760	800	1,090	7.4	7.8	11.0
BEAUFORT------	31,300	31,190	30,900	1,620	1,780	2,150	5.2	5.7	7.0
BERKELEY------	41,150	40,780	39,080	2,550	2,470	3,210	6.2	6.1	8.2
CALHOUN-------	7,300	7,430	7,380	570	710	800	7.8	9.6	10.8
CHARLESTON----	119,890	119,110	115,360	7,040	7,110	10,490	5.9	6.0	9.1
CHEROKEE------	24,260	24,340	23,520	1,490	1,550	2,390	6.1	6.4	10.2
CHESTER-------	15,030	15,190	15,210	1,420	1,630	2,130	9.4	10.7	14.0
CHESTERFIELD--	19,710	19,620	19,310	1,460	1,410	2,350	7.4	7.2	12.2
CLARENDON-----	13,330	13,280	12,620	1,360	1,350	1,260	10.2	10.2	10.0
COLLETON------	13,250	13,280	13,160	1,170	1,170	1,820	8.8	8.8	13.8
DARLINGTON----	28,590	28,620	27,830	2,890	2,790	3,410	10.1	9.7	12.3
DILLON--------	14,760	14,840	14,470	1,310	1,400	1,530	8.9	9.4	10.6
DORCHESTER----	25,430	25,100	24,450	1,490	1,340	2,200	5.9	5.3	9.0
EDGEFIELD-----	8,020	8,030	8,150	520	580	910	6.5	7.2	11.2
FAIRFIELD-----	10,110	10,110	10,070	740	690	1,010	7.3	6.8	10.0
FLORENCE------	52,140	52,090	51,240	4,050	4,100	5,890	7.8	7.9	11.5
GEORGETOWN----	22,430	22,510	22,990	2,070	2,330	2,800	9.2	10.4	12.2
GREENVILLE----	148,430	147,840	146,510	9,280	8,430	13,690	6.3	5.7	9.3
GREENWOOD-----	28,000	28,070	29,250	2,100	2,070	4,560	7.5	7.4	15.6
HAMPTON-------	7,800	7,820	7,650	660	680	980	8.5	8.7	12.8
HORRY---------	69,540	67,430	65,500	4,010	4,250	6,350	5.8	6.3	9.7
JASPER--------	6,380	6,450	6,290	450	510	690	7.1	7.9	11.0
KERSHAW-------	18,420	18,510	18,710	1,360	1,410	2,560	7.4	7.6	13.7
LANCASTER-----	22,520	22,500	23,550	1,960	1,970	3,410	8.7	8.8	14.5
LAURENS-------	22,240	22,390	23,450	1,780	1,870	3,900	8.0	8.4	16.6
LEE-----------	7,920	7,870	8,290	710	660	1,250	9.0	8.6	15.1
LEXINGTON-----	72,160	71,620	68,670	3,850	3,520	5,240	5.3	4.9	7.6
McCORMICK-----	3,330	3,340	3,370	460	530	520	13.8	15.9	15.4
MARION--------	16,800	16,690	16,420	2,180	2,240	2,770	13.0	13.4	16.9
MARLBORO------	12,660	12,600	12,440	2,200	2,180	2,440	17.4	17.3	19.6
NEWBERRY------	16,480	16,790	16,110	910	1,160	1,400	5.5	6.9	8.7
OCONEE--------	21,290	21,360	21,240	1,890	1,980	2,930	8.9	9.3	13.8
ORANGEBURG----	39,090	39,240	38,950	3,300	3,450	4,890	8.4	8.8	12.6
PICKENS-------	41,520	41,730	41,040	3,200	3,340	4,460	7.7	8.0	10.9
RICHLAND------	137,730	137,470	130,700	6,460	6,600	8,790	4.7	4.8	6.7
SALUDA--------	7,270	7,200	7,070	610	640	820	8.4	8.9	11.6
SPARTANBURG---	103,640	104,440	102,910	6,080	6,700	9,790	5.9	6.4	9.5
SUMTER--------	36,420	36,430	36,010	3,080	3,030	3,810	8.5	8.3	10.6
UNION---------	13,110	13,210	13,920	1,490	1,610	2,790	11.4	12.2	20.0
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,810	16,720	17,150	1,620	1,550	2,180	9.6	9.3	12.7
YORK----------	53,390	53,220	53,370	4,030	4,420	6,310	7.5	8.3	11.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (CES)
P. O. BOX 995
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

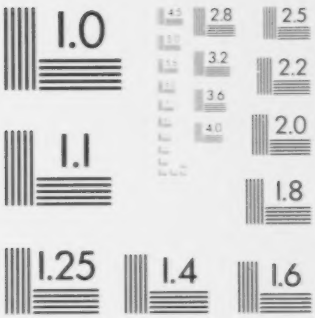
41534
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERV
ATTN SRI
4520 EAST - WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

ADDRESS CHANGE:
( ) Remove from mailing list
( ) Change as shown above
Please send any address changes to the address in the upper left hand corner.

The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sond Simpson, Diana Seipt and Ted Gladden.

MILLIMETERS

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NBS - 1010a
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



PHOTOGRAPHIC SCIENCES CORPORATION
770 BASKET ROAD
P.O. BOX 338
WEBSTER, NEW YORK 14580
(716) 265-1600

24:1

Congressional Information Service, Inc
Washington D.C.

CIS